(b) the details for BE 1994-95 are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Net additional Internal borrowings	Rs. 44636.52
Net additional External borrowings	Rs. 4278.48
Interest due on Internal debt and other liabilities	Rs. 41839.16
Interest due on External debt	Rs. 4160.84

(c) According to the accounts for 1992-93 the cumulative value of assets as on 31.3.93 amounted to Rs. 290963.15 crores and liabilities to Rs. 401623.71 crores. These are at historical values.

(d) Increase in the debt is basically due to increased borrowings resorted to by the Government to meet the gap between total expenditure and revenue receipts. Government will endeavour to limit further borrowings to the budgeted levels by controlling expenditure and maximising receipts.

(e) Finance Minister has already indicated in his Budget Speech for 1994-95 that a programme for disinvestment of Government equity in public enterprises and earmarking a part of the sale proceeds purely for debt reduction would be one of the options.

(f) The PSU-wise details of net worth and returnson the same are contained in Volume-3 of the Public Enterprises Survey which was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 23.2.94.

Mandatory auditing of accounts of businessmen and professional

6484. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire services industry have been brought under the tax net;

(b) whether it is also a fact that section 44 AB of Income Tax Act 1961 provides for mandatory auditing of the accounts of a person whose total sales from the business exceed Rs. 40 lakhs and also, whose gross receipts from profession exceed Rs. 10 lakh any year on an experimental basis for 2 years, subject to review after the expiry of 2 years;

(c) if so, how much additional tax has been collected during the period of its operation;

(d) whether Government are aware of the genuine hardships to craders and businessmen on this account;

(e) if so, whether in order to mitigate their hardships Government propose to raise the limit in the proviso to more than 200 lakh Rupees in case of business etc. and more than 50 lakh Rupees in case of profession; and

(f) if so,by when these amendment are likely to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) Income from all business or profession, except agriculture, is liable to tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961. Three specified services have been brought under the tax net for levy of a service tax for the first time in the Budget of 1994-95, namely services provided by stock broker in sale/purchase of securities, telegraph authority in relation to telephone connection and insurance company on general insurance.

(b) Section 44 AB was introduced by the Finance Act, 1984 and the provisions were effective for assessment years 1985-86 and subsequent years. These provisions were not introduced as an experimental measure for a trial period of two years and therefore there was no question of reviewing the same after a period of two years.

(c) This section is an integral part of tax procedure and it would not be possible to ascribe a specific amount of tax to the operation of these provisions.

(d) Considering that 97 per cent of the tax returns are accepted without scrutiny, the provisions of compulsory audit subject the tax payer to some discipline in proper maintenance of their accounts. The dilution of these statutory provisions is not desirable.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(f) In view of (e) above, question does not arise.

Bank refusal to accept central excise duties in Chandigarh

6485. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Excise Collectorate, Chandigarh has permitted the enterprises engaged in processing of fabrics in Punjab to deposit central excise duties with designated branches of the Punjab National Bank;

(b) whether there have been persistent complaints by the entrepreneurs that the banks refuse to accept central excise dues, paid in cash, thereby exposing the tax payers to penal action; and

(c) whether the concerned Central Excise authorities would ensure that honest tax payers are not harassed and that there is no loss/decline in the revenue to the Government exchequer due to non-co-operative attitude of the collection agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) Punjab National Bank is the designated bank for collection of Central Excise duty in the Central Excise Collectorate, Chandigarh hence, it is to collect duty of Central Excise from the processors of fabrics.

(b) There were a few complaints by the entrepreneurs that the bank branches in the disturbed areas of Punjab and J & K were not accepting large amounts of cash representing duty of Central Excise, mainly due to lack of adequate security.

(c) There is no harassment to any assessee as prompt remedial action is taken on receipt of complaints from the trade. At times of sudden closure of banks due to strike, riots, imposition of curfew or natural calamities etc. Central Excise duty can be paid by cheque direct to the Central Excise Collectorate which deposits the cheque in the designated bank on resumption of banking activities.

Restructuring the Syndicate Bank

6486. SHRI SURESH KAIMADI: Will the Minsiter of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Institute of Bank Management, Pune, has recommended extensive restructuring of the set-up of the Syndicate Bank;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that as a part of the Centre's package of refinancing the public sector banks, Syndicate Bank had received enormous amount from Government to shore up its eroded capital; and

(d) if so, what is the exact amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) and (b) Syndicate Bank had approached National Institute of Bank Management (NIBM) to undertake a study of the organisational structure of the Bank. NIBM have submitted their report suggesting re-organisation of certain departments at the Head Office and at Zonal and Divisional Offices. In the case of large branches of the bank, NIBM have recommended re-organisation on market segment basis.

(c) and (d) In January, 1994, Syndicate Bank received a sum of Rs. 680 crores towards re-capitalisation.